

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The News.

The latest news from the various points of interest occupied by the Army of the Republic has not changed materially the position of affairs, except in Missouri. From that quarter we have conflicting intelligence, and it seems quite impossible to tell what is worthy of belief. From Lexington we have news that the town was surrendered to the rebels Friday of last week, after a desperate resistance. The tenor of all our previous dispatches, however, contradicts this, but we are afraid we must accept it as true. A few days at farthest, will solve the doubt.

Just what relation Gen. Fremont now sustains to the Government is not made public, but that the advisability of deposing him has been discussed by the authorities at Washington, and that it is possible his enemies may triumph over him, have been made known, and have caused much earnest protest all through the North.—We saw some of the evil effects of our troops fighting each other at Great Bethel, and seem now to be fated to see still more disastrous effects in Missouri from quarrels among our officers and contentions between them and the Federal authorities.

In Kentucky the Unionists are apparently taking vigorous measures to expel the Rebels who have invaded their soil. Gen. Buckner seems to have the command of the traitors who have taken possession of that portion of Kentucky near the Tennessee line, and he has issued a hypocritical address to the People. Gen. Anderson, the hero of Sumter, has assumed the command of the troops put into his hands by the Legislature, and has issued a patriotic and stirring address to Kentuckians to arise and expel the invaders. When Kentuckians fight they do it in earnest, and we shall soon hear exciting news from "the dark and bloody ground."

On the Potomac affairs remain much as they have been for a week, except that large numbers of troops have been hurried to our positions there. No advance of our troops seems to be immediately expected, but the massing of forces there seems at present to be mainly for defensive purposes.

There are rumors of more skirmishing in Western Virginia in which the Union men had the advantage, but the news seems to be too indefinite to warrant placing much reliance upon it.

RECRUITING FOR THE 6TH REGIMENT.—We learn from the *Caledonian* that the Governor received orders from the War Department for another regiment, which influenced him to set about raising the Sixth. From the same source we learn that he has appointed the following recruiting officers:

Col. Wm. H. Harris, Danville,
C. H. Davis, Wheelock,
W. E. Lewis, Norwich,
W. Hazleton, Essex, (60 men enlisted)
W. B. Reynolds, Burlington,
Geo. Parker, Jr., Vergennes,
Wm. Skinner, Royalton,
D. B. Davenport, Roxbury (company full)
A. J. Mower, Calais,
D. K. Andros, Bradford,
A. J. Dyke, Woodstock,
L. M. Grant, Elmore,
John S. Campbell, Waitsfield (60 men)

The indications are that this regiment will be full this week.

RECRUITING FOR CAVALRY.—In another place in this paper will be found a notice from E. B. Sawyer, Esq., of Hydepark respecting enlistments for the Cavalry Regiment in Orleans Co. Mr. Sawyer seems wide awake and active in the business of enlisting men for the war. He recruited the company from Lamoille County which is now in the 6th Regiment, and has already raised the full quota—40 men—asked of Lamoille County for the Cavalry Regiment.—Mr. Sawyer goes with the company, and will make an efficient and capable officer, if chosen one, as we doubt not he will be.

LOYD'S MILITARY MAP AND GAZETTEER OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY.—We have received from the publisher a copy of this valuable and accurate map. It will be of great service to any one who desires to have any knowledge of the localities of military operations during the present war, and as we hope at least to confine the field operations of the contending armies South of Mason & Dixon's, it embraces the points respecting which we should oftenest have occasion to consult authority.

Gallant Words from Major Anderson.

Gen. Anderson has issued the following proclamation to the people of Kentucky:

KENTUCKIANS:—Called by the Legislature of my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of the Country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled.—The leader of the hostile forces, who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be over. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self defence and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBT. ANDERSON.

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

The National Fast.

Next Thursday is the day designated by the President, at the suggestion of Congress, as a day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. In recommending the observance of the day, a distinguished divine made the following excellent suggestions:

Let us not then put our trust in armies, or in generals, but appeal rather to Him who holds these mighty agents of destruction in the hollow of His hand. His FAVOR IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO OUR SUCCESS. If we think to crush this rebellion without His aid, we shall find ourselves woefully mistaken. And if we think to secure that aid without humiliation and prayer, we shall probably discover the error too late to escape its ruinous consequences. With what unanimity then, with what earnestness and solemnity, with what humility and godly sorrow, with what fervent and believing supplication ought we to keep the appointed fast. May it be kept as never fast was kept before. May the sun of that day look down upon the entire people mourning, weeping, and confessing their sins, and pouring out their hearts in prayer to God in behalf of their country. Then will our offerings go up as sweet incense, and he will remember us, and his ancient mercy to our fathers, and turn again and save us.

There are various ways of suggesting that one has obtained that very desirable article, a new pair of boots, without directly "putting one's foot in it" by saying so in so many words. The writer of the following "pomo" addressed to his "old boots" has a way of his own of hinting at this fact:

To My Old Boots.

BY SOME ONE.

For three full years and something more,
You've served me, a faithful "pair."
I therefore don't wonder that, all things considered,
You're looking "the worse for the wear."
Your "bottoms" and "uppers" were "A. number one."
And fitting so snugly about,
Have made a good place to keep "a foot in."
While the damp and the cold you kept out.
[Yes, "A. number one." I wear nothing else;
Double soles—oak tanned and French calf,
Albeit old Crispin with imperious said,
"You wear number nine and a half."]
'Twas a way that you had and much to your credit,
In parting permit me to say,
Of being quite constantly "round under foot"
And yet, not much "in the way."
In bidding you now a long adieu,
And remembering the good you have done,
I give you permission, if the "d"—I don't get you,
To say that your "soles are your own."
And if in the place where you finally stop,
There should chance to be paper and quill,
Please write me a letter and tell me if
They permit you to "go it boots" still.

The 4th Regiment as we learn from the *Burlington Times* left Brattleboro Sunday evening for their destination which is Chain Bridge, to form a part of Gen. Smith's Brigade. The 6th Regiment has the same destination.

The 6th Regiment left St. Albans this Monday morning in a special train on their way forward to the seat of war. They passed Montpelier station between twelve and one o'clock. Many of our citizens were at the station and gave them a parting greeting.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The *Rutland Herald* says that a little boy of Mr. Dawson of Castleton was fatally injured a few days ago by daringly standing too near a passing train on the Rutland and Washington railroad. His skull was fractured by being struck by some of the iron or timbers on the engine, and he survived but a few hours.

QUARTERMASTER DAVIS SUSPENDED.—We learn that Quartermaster General G. F. DAVIS was suspended a few days since by the Governor and W. C. SMITH of St. Albans appointed State Agent with full powers to discharge the duties heretofore performed by Gen. Davis. The cause alleged for this sudden movement of Gov. Fairbanks is disobedience of his orders by Gen. Davis. Our State military authorities appear to be pretty well mixed up. We look with interest for further information in regard to the matter.—*Times*.

A COMMOTION.—There was quite a panic in this village on Saturday night, on the occasion of Gov. Fairbanks running an extra train through here from St. Johnsbury to Brattleboro. Some would have it that a great battle had begun at Washington, and that our raw troops were to be sent on in season to turn the tide of battle! We don't believe that train paid expenses, but it stirred up the people well.—*Bellows Falls Times*

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Later from Lexington.

Fight at Blue Mills Landing.

150 to 200 Rebels, and 50 Federals Killed.

THE REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

WESTERN TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.

Good News from Cheat Mountain.

Fremont to have a Fair Hearing.

Fall of Lexington Confirmed.

Gallant Conduct of Colonel Mulligan.

THE REBEL LOSS FOUR TO OUR ONE.

A LARGE BODY OF REBELS CAPTURED.

200 Rebels Killed to Nineteen Unionists.

Revelations by a Rebel Deserter.

The Rebels Lacking Nothing.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 20.—It is supposed at headquarters that Mulligan's force at Lexington is 3500 men, consisting of an Irish Brigade under Col. Mulligan, 900; Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, 600; a Kansas Regiment—500 mounted and 500 Infantry—and the Home Guards; three six-pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

Some Federal scouts just in report that the firing at Lexington was still going on Wednesday evening. The rebels, it is said, have no shells, shrapnel or canister, nothing but round shot and slugs. Nearly 3,000 government horses and mules are within Mulligan's intrenchments, requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19.—Fifteen hundred men, under Col. Smith, overtook 600 rebels as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills landing on the 17th, and completely routed them, killing from 150 to 200, and took 12 prisoners. The Federal loss was 50 killed and 25 wounded.

A private letter from Lexington to-day says Price attacked the Federals at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a force of 30,000. The Federals are estimated at three or four thousand. The Federals fought them two hours, when the rebels drove them back into the intrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish Brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere. Price was to attack them again this morning with 17 pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss is given.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.
Gen. Lane is reported to have formed a junction with the force at Lexington, with four thousand men. Reinforcements from St. Joseph are also reported to have reached that place, and Lexington is now considered safe.

Price will doubtless be surrounded and cut off.

It is feared that the reinforcements sent from Jefferson City have not yet reached Lexington.

Heavy batteries are placed at Glasgow by the rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack them in the rear.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Gov. Morton of Indiana, and Col. Wood, left Indianapolis for Louisville on the 19th on a special train with guns and ammunition. The Governor has ordered the Home Guards and regiments on the border to hold themselves in readiness. It is further added that 10,000 additional troops could leave that State in twenty-four hours.

General Reynolds, who was at Cheat Mountain, has the telegram states, driven the rebels from their positions, killing nearly one hundred of them. Col. Kidwell of the 14th Indiana regiment was surrounded twice but repulsed the rebels with great gallantry. The date of the action is not mentioned. The Government accepts the tender of military services by the Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres. They will probably enter General McClellan's staff.

There is as yet no definite action regarding Gen. Fremont's administration of affairs in Missouri, the questions involved being of a delicate and complicated character, therefore requiring deliberation.

Chicago, Sept., 22.
Drafting for the army begins in this city to-morrow. Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday. A special dispatch to the *Times* sent from Quincy at one o'clock this morning, says the mail agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at seven o'clock on Saturday night from St. Joseph, states that Col. Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at five o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of the surrender.

Col. Mulligan and men were without water all Thursday and Friday and were completely exhausted. They fought desperately, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. The Union loss in killed is said to be 800 or 900, while that of the Rebels is some 3000 or 4000, with a proportionate number of wounded.

The report of the result is fully confirmed by passengers on the same train. Of the fact of the surrender, there can be no doubt.

The Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteers on their way to Lexington to reinforce it suddenly and unexpectedly came across a body of 4000 Rebels at Blue Mills, Mo., when a battle commenced and continued an hour and a half.

The Iowa Regiment was about to retire when the rebels retreated and crossed the river in time to fall into the hands of Gen. Lane's Brigade, 4000 strong, who were also marching to reinforce Col. Mulligan. The Unionists captured 700 or 800 and killed 200. In the first encounter the Iowans lost 19 killed and 30 wounded.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from headquarters at St. Louis says that the report of the surrender of Col. Mulligan was not believed there, but that reinforcements were rushing towards him from four different directions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

To-day's Sunday *Chronicle* contains the following notice of an important interview with the Secretary of war. A young man of intelligence whose name is withheld, owing to his position, and probable future movements, had an interview with the Secretary of War yesterday, during which he made the following statements:

He was a resident of Kentucky and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Federal army. He had occasion to go South, where he was impressed into the rebel army. He has been in the army in that vicinity up to the time of his escape, a few days ago. He escaped by getting beyond the lines, and obtaining the aid of a farmer, who brought him along in his market wagon covered up with straw. He says Beauregard has now 185,000 men at Manassas and vicinity. They are all well clothed and abundantly supplied with shoes of good quality, of which these are a sample, showing a very good article on his feet. Their pay is prompt. The Virginia troops are all paid in bank bills, and all the others in gold. The Louisiana troops were offered the bank paper of that State or gold. The boys put the matter to a vote among themselves, and decided to take the gold, which was paid to them. Their rations are liberal, and, in short, to use his own words, "they have plenty of everything." He was offered and declined a Colonelcy in the Rebel army.

The following is an extract from a dispatch from Mr. Judd, our Minister to Berlin: A delegation of German Turners from the United States had come to participate in the festivities of the German Turners' Association of young men for their mental and physical development.

As our American Turners had no banner the flag of the American Legation was readily loaned them. The stars and stripes had the first rank of all the representative emblems of nationality the American Turners having been assigned the head of the procession, and I had the pleasure of knowing that although our flag cannot be cheered in Charleston, it was cheered most heartily in Prussia on that occasion.

The Secretary of State has issued a circular in regard to the correspondent of the *London Times*.

JUDICIAL DECISION IN THE CASE OF SEIZED VESSELS.—Judge Caldwell of Philadelphia has decided the case of several vessels seized in that city by the Government by allowing Northern owners to take the vessels in dispute, after paying in money the value of the share owned by those in the South, and by entering security for the costs.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 20. Telegraphic connection has again been established to all points in Kansas and Nebraska. The Pacific line is being pushed so rapidly now that it is expected to be finished to San Francisco by the 30th of November next.

THE PRIZE SCENTER.—Captain Mitchell, of schooner *Jenny Lind*, at Holmes' Hole, from St. Thomas 6th inst., reports that the U. S. steamer *Powhatan* went into St. Thomas the night he left. The Danish man-of-war had orders to order the privateer *Sumter* out of port forthwith if she should call there—if she should refuse he was to use force.

Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Cap. Hurd, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, who recently escaped from Richmond, makes the following statement in regard to the treatment of the Federal prisoners at Richmond, as we learn from the *Buffalo Advertiser*:

"Capt. Hurd states that there are 1700 prisoners confined in five large tobacco factories. They are supplied with sufficient rations of bread and meat only—no vegetables. No tea, no coffee, and no blankets or bedding of any kind, are allowed them. Such as have money are at liberty to get materials for comforts and bed quilts, and to purchase such articles of food as they please.

Since the Hatteras Inlet affair, all privileges of leaving the prisons under guard, on parole, &c., have been withdrawn, and no one is permitted to leave the building, buy a newspaper, or send out any letter, unless inspected. The treatment is becoming constantly more rigid.

The health of our prisoners is much better than that of the Southern troops. The climate appears to agree with them, and almost all of our wounded men and officers are out of bed and able to get around. Col. Corcoran was perfectly well, and never was wounded. The condition of the building in which Capt. Hurd was confined is disgusting. It is a three story building—the upper one occupied by privates, who, having no change of clothing, are of necessity very filthy; the second by 70 officers—gentlemen—many of them wealthy.

The vermin which crawl on the poor men in the upper story fall through the loose flooring upon these officers. In this connection I will state that I was informed by a lady in Washington that Mrs. Ricketts, wife of Capt. R., of the U. S. Artillery, taken prisoner at Bull Run, a member of the Lawrence family, refined and ladylike, is compelled, in order to be near her wounded husband, to stay in the same room where five wounded officers lie in their beds, and is not even allowed to retire at times when, if her love for her husband did not outweigh her modest inclinations, she would certainly be out of the way."

While the sharpshooters for Capt. Berdan's regiment were practicing in Charlotte, a young man from Bristol, who had wrung an unwilling consent from his parents to go to the war, presented himself for trial. He was so much excited from the fear of failure, that he really did fall, when he burst into tears and besought the officer to grant him another trial. After some time, this was granted, when he made the best string of the day—and was accepted. The happy lad walked back to Bristol that night, and the next day started on foot for the camp at West Randolph.—*Ibid*.

CALEB CUSHING has come out strong for the support of the Government and crushing out the rebellion, even if we have, as he says, to fight twenty years for it. It seems rather tough to have such a solid lump of political dishonesty as Caleb Cushing come over to the right side, but we suppose it must be submitted to. One thing is certain, Caleb has the fullest faith in a victorious result for the government. Otherwise he never would have come over to its help.—*Free Press*.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

175,000 REBELS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND THE POTOMAC.

Advance on Washington from Three Points.

Gen. Bank's Division to be Cut Off!

THE SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON AGAIN.

Ocracoke Inlet Fortifications Destroyed.

The Rebels in Force at Newbern.

Attempt to destroy a Railroad Train in N. Y.

New York, Sept. 23.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that the number of Rebels between Richmond and the Potomac is 175,000, 50,000 of them were at Richmond three days ago, 50,000 at Manassas, and 75,000 between Manassas and Manassas Hill, and between Nolan's Ferry and Harper's Ferry, and between Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. About 5000 are at Leesburgh and 5000 at Nolan's Ferry. The force at Fairfax is quite small. Beauregard and Johnston make it their headquarters.

The Rebels are all well clad, but not with woolen clothing, and are beginning to suffer without them. Our informant learned upon unquestionable authority that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Nolan's Ferry, Alexandria and a point between Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint.

A Union woman residing at Lewinsville reports there are not over 15,000 or 20,000 Rebels in Fairfax County, which excludes Manassas. It is their intention to attempt a crossing somewhere on the upper Potomac. They had moved a large portion of their army to that vicinity, and hoped to cut off Gen. Bank's division.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22.—midnight.

A dispatch received to night says the Federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the Rebels on Friday P. M., for want of water. Gen. McCulloch was in Barton County on Monday last, marching on Lexington. The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer *Sunshine* was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled. She will probably be confiscated, as it is said the captain was paid in Confederate Bonds, for service in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.

Steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Hatteras this morning. On Tuesday the propeller *Fanny* ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops who entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the Rebels. The magazine was burnt and cannon sunk. It is said that the Rebels were assembled in force at Washington and Newbern, and that 20,000 of them had landed on Roanoke Island, with the intention of destroying the light-house and the dwellings of the Unionists. A detachment of 700 men accompanied by a naval force was about to leave Hatteras Inlet to prevent the invasion of privateers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says the propriety of serving out tobacco with soldiers' rations is under consideration. Gen. McClellan, it is said, favors it. An attempt was discovered last night to destroy the train due from Albany on the Hudson River Railroad between 112th and 113d streets. Heavy rocks were piled upon the inside of the track extending a long distance. The Police removed the stones. The train was said to be a special, conveying a Regiment from the interior. It came through safely.—There is no clue as yet to the fiends.

The 4th Vermont Regiment passed through here yesterday for Washington.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.

All the officers of Gen. Fremont's staff have been ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

Let all hands, all parties, all parties, all true friends of our country, give their united exertions to raising a monster army to put down the treason in our land. This is now our first and whole duty. Vermont should immediately raise and equip another regiment. She can do it without drafting a man. Let the government do it by all means. They are needed now. Kansas with a population of but 100,000 has already six regiments in the field, while we have but four. Not that Vermont has been or will be remiss. In common with the other New England States she has suffered by the emigration of thousands of her young men who are now in the western armies. But we can do more, and let us do it.—*Bellows Falls Times*.

Hon. Wm. P. Briggs of this town died the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M. of consumption. The funeral will be from his residence Tuesday the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DISTRESSING BEREAVEMENT.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last, three children of Mr. John Alhard, who resides a few miles east of this village, died of Diphtheria, making four that have died of that disease within the last ten days. They were between the age of three and fifteen years. Mr. A. G. Bagley, in whose house Mr. Alhard resides, was in our village getting two coffins for the children that died on Wednesday.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.—The rebel government clothing bureau is already supplying the army with early lots of winter clothing, to the extent of its facilities. Eight thousand overcoats have already been supplied to a single division of the army in Western Virginia. The severities of the weather in the mountains are reported to be extraordinary, there having been short spells of freezing weather, with the appearance of ice in the vicinity of Gen. Lee's encampment. Speculators have thrown such obstacles in the way of the Government contractors that it is declared that the policy of impressing the cotton mills and woolen manufacturers into the public service is not a remote one and may, in fact, become a speedy necessity.